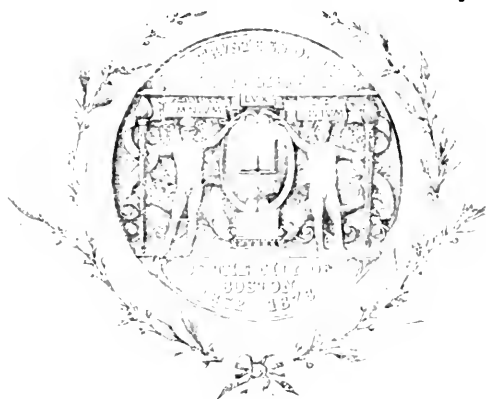


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HEARINGS REGARDING CLARENCE HISKEY INCLUDING
TESTIMONY OF PAUL CROUCH

W. H. H. H. H.
HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

MAY 24, 1949

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CONTENTS

	Page
May 24, 1949:	
Testimony (in executive hearing) of Clarence Hiskey.....	383
Testimony (in public hearing) of Clarence Hiskey.....	389
Testimony (in public hearing) of Clarence Hiskey with Paul Crouch.....	392
Testimony (in executive hearing) of—	
Clarence Hiskey with Paul Crouch.....	397
Paul Crouch.....	399
Appendix.....	409

HEARINGS REGARDING CLARENCE HISKEY INCLUDING TESTIMONY OF PAUL CROUCH

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1949

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE SESSION ¹

The Committee on Un-American Activities met pursuant to call at 11 a. m. in room 226, Old House Office Building, Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Hon. John S. Wood, chairman; Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, Morgan M. Moulder, Richard M. Nixon, Francis Case, and Harold H. Velde.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Louis J. Russell, senior investigator; John W. Carrington, clerk; Donald T. Appell, William A. Wheeler, and Courtney Owens, investigators; and A. S. Poore, editor.

(The first matter in the proceedings of this day's hearing is in connection with the case of Philip O. Keeney and Mary Jane Keeney, and is printed under same date together with their other testimony under title "Hearings Regarding Philip O. Keeney and Mary Jane Keeney and Statement of Their Background.")

Mr. WOOD. Let the committee be in order.

The record will show that Mr. Walter, Mr. Moulder, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Case, Mr. Velde, and the chairman are present.

Mr. RUSSELL. We have a witness who will have to be continued until tomorrow.

Mr. WOOD. Do you want to bring him in and have him sworn?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. The witness is Clarence Hiskey.

(Thereupon, Mr. Clarence Hiskey, accompanied by counsel, Albert L. Colloms, entered the hearing room.)

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Hiskey, do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HISKEY. I do.

Mr. WOOD. In the light of the fact Congress has met in session early today and is now in session, and a quorum call has been announced, the committee will not be able to hear you this morning. We will continue the taking of your testimony until 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time you will appear as a witness.

Mr. HISKEY. If it please Your Honor, we are right in the midst of the examination week at the Institute, and I am right in the process of

¹ Testimony taken in executive session and released by the committee on August 12, 1949.

issuing grades that are needed for the examination. I wonder if you could delay the hearings for a week, so that I could get out of this situation. Today, I can sandwich it in conveniently.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Counsel, in view of that request, what is your reaction?

Mr. TAVENNER. Your Honor, we would like very much to agree to that, but because of other witnesses who are here, we cannot.

Mr. COLLOMS. Could it be adjourned until this afternoon?

Mr. TAVENNER. That would be satisfactory as far as the staff is concerned.

Mr. WOOD. What about the committee?

You understand, Mr. Attorney, if the bells ring, we will have to leave, but with that contingency in mind we will adjourn the hearing until 3 o'clock this afternoon to accommodate the witness.

Mr. COLLOMS. Thank you very much.

Mr. WOOD. We will adjourn until 3 o'clock.

(Thereupon, at 11:25 a. m., a recess was taken until 3 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The hearing was resumed at 3:15 p. m., same appearances as morning session, with the exception of Hon. Francis Case, who was absent.)

Mr. WOOD. The committee will be in order.

Let the record show that Mr. Walter, Mr. Moulder, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Velde, and the chairman are present, constituting a quorum.

Mr. Tavenner.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will ask Mr. Russell to conduct this next examination.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Russell.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you were sworn this morning, and at that time your appearance before the committee was continued until 3 p. m. Is that correct?

Mr. HISKEY. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, by whom are you presently employed?

Mr. HISKEY. I am employed by the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Mr. RUSSELL. What is your present home address?

Mr. HISKEY. 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

Mr. RUSSELL. Under what name were you born, Mr. Hiskey?

Mr. HISKEY. Clarence F. Szezechowski.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will you spell that name?

Mr. HISKEY. S-z-e-c-z-e-c-h-o-w-s-k-i.

Mr. MOULDER. I cannot hear the witness.

Mr. WOOD. I was going to suggest, Mr. Witness, that you elevate your voice slightly so the gentlemen up here can hear you.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you have appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities upon a previous occasion; have you not?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. At that time you declined to answer a pertinent question directed to you on the ground that to answer might tend to incriminate you. In a report issued by the committee on September 28, 1948, it was stated that you had been a chemist engaged in chemi-

cal research on the SAM project which had to do with the development of the atomic bomb. It was stated in the report mentioned that you were ordered to active duty in the United States Army for limited military service on April 28, 1944. It was stated that you had in your effects a personal notebook which contained notes on the atomic-bomb project in Chicago, Ill., that on the day you were called to active duty in the Army you met one Arthur Adams in Chicago, who was described in this report as a Soviet agent who had secured information relating to the atomic bomb.

The report alleges that you made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, shortly after you were notified that you were to be inducted into the United States Army to meet with one John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer employed on the atomic project. It was stated in the report that you urged Chapin to meet with Arthur Adams and furnish him with information as to progress being made in the development of the atomic bomb.

It was also stated in the report that at the meeting which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in the hotel room of Chapin, you received a key from Chapin which you later gave to Arthur Adams in order that the key could be turned over to Chapin at the time Adams met him, so as to assure Chapin that the person he was meeting was actually Arthur Adams.

It was stated in this report, Mr. Hiskey, that even the very fact that Mr. Chapin was in Cleveland was a secret within the Manhattan Engineering District project itself.

Mr. Hiskey, do you wish to confirm or deny the statements which have just been read to you?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Chairman, will the reporter let the record show in each case when the witness confers with counsel before giving his answer.

(The witness conferred with counsel before making his last answer.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Would counsel identify himself, please?

Mr. COLLOMS. Albert L. Colloms, 170 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Mr. WOOD. Without undertaking to infringe the right of the witness to confer with his counsel, the record will show that the witness did confer with counsel prior to the answering of a question.

There is no objection to that?

Mr. COLLOMS. No objection to that.

Mr. WALTER. What were the reasons you gave for declining to answer?

Mr. HISKEY. Just now?

Mr. WALTER. Yes.

Mr. HISKEY. On the grounds that it would tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Well, now, what constitutional right do you claim when you decline to answer on the grounds that it might degrade you?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I am told by my counsel that this is the common usage stipulated or honored by custom in invoking the fifth amendment, and the phrase is "tends to discriminate"—I mean the phrase is "tends to degrade or incriminate me."

Mr. WALTER. I would like to know from either you or your counsel what section of the Constitution provides immunity from being compelled to answer a question that might tend to degrade.

Mr. COLLOMS. So far as I know, there is none. It is merely from self-incrimination.

Mr. WALTER. Well, then, because a question might tend to degrade certainly does not give you any reason for not answering the question; does it?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). Well, I am standing on the portion which may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. So that then your real reason for not answering this question is that to answer it might tend to incriminate you?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). Yes, sir.

Mr. WALTER. Incriminate you in what?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the same grounds.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, what employee of the SAM project advised you that John Hitchcock Chapin was in Cleveland, Ohio, at the time you visited him during the latter part of April 1944?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, in the report to which I have just referred, it was stated that for a period of 5 months in 1941 you were employed as an associate chemist with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Aluminum Nitrate Plant, Sheffield, Ala.; that after this employment you went to Columbia University, where you were engaged as an instructor from September 1941 until approximately September 1942. Did you proceed directly from Sheffield, Ala., to New York City at the time you secured employment with Columbia University?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). The answer is "Yes."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, have you ever been in the State of California other than at the time you were en route to Hawaii in connection with Army duties?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). No.

Mr. RUSSELL. Are you acquainted with Kenneth May?

Mr. HISKEY. Would you give me that name again, please?

Mr. RUSSELL. Kenneth May. M-a-y.

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. WOOD. Just a moment. Is that refusal also based on the advice of counsel?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes; it is, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, at one time you were employed by the University of Tennessee; were you not?

Mr. HISKEY. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. In what capacity were you employed by the University of Tennessee?

Mr. HISKEY. I was hired in 1939 as instructor in chemistry.

Mr. RUSSELL. While you were employed by the University of Tennessee, did you at any time ever attend a Communist Party meeting?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever pay dues to the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever attend a meeting of the central control commission of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever assist any member of the Communist Party or members of the Communist Party in the attempted infiltration of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you know or have you ever been acquainted with an individual named Paul Crouch, C-r-o-u-c-h?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it would tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. NIXON. Before Mr. Crouch is brought into this hearing, I have favored, as the committee will remember in our first organization meeting, the conduct of these hearings in executive session for the purpose of getting what information we can, to keep information from being made public which might be prejudicial to the country, and so that the witness may have every opportunity to present the facts in his behalf as opposition to what facts the committee may have in its files.

But, in view of this witness' attitude, I, for one, think that this hearing should be held in public session.

Mr. MOULDER. I agree with you. I don't think the witness is entitled to such protection that the committee had in mind at that time.

Mr. WALTER. I second the motion.

Mr. WOOD. All in favor of converting it into an open hearing say "Aye."

(Chorus of "Ayes.")

Opposed, "No."

(No response.)

The hearing is open.

(Thereupon, at 3:40 p. m., the committee continued in open session.)

HEARINGS REGARDING CLARENCE HISKEY, INCLUDING TESTIMONY OF PAUL CROUCH

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1949

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Un-American Activities met pursuant to call at 3:40 p. m. in room 226, Old House Office Building, Hon. John S. Wood (chairman) presiding.

Committee members present: Hon. John S. Wood, chairman; Francis E. Walter, Burr P. Harrison, Morgan M. Moulder, Richard M. Nixon, and Harold H. Velde.

Staff members present: Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., counsel; Louis J. Russell, senior investigator; John W. Carrington, clerk; Donald T. Appell, William A. Wheeler, Courtney Owens, and C. E. McKillips, investigators; and A. S. Poore, editor.

Mr. Wood. Let the committee be in order.

Mr. Counsel, will you begin at the beginning and just proceed?

TESTIMONY OF CLARENCE HISKEY (ACCOMPANIED BY ALBERT L. COLLOMS, COUNSEL)

Mr. Wood. The questions that will now be asked you, Mr. Witness, will probably be repetition of what you have already been asked in executive session, so that the matter may be gone over completely in open sessions.

Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you were sworn by the committee this morning, and at that time your appearance before the committee was continued until 3 p. m. Is that correct?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, by whom are you presently employed?

Mr. HISKEY. Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you state your official capacity with the Polytechnic Institute?

Mr. HISKEY. I am associate professor of analytical chemistry.

Mr. VELDE. May I ask that the witness be asked to speak up so that we can hear him? I can't hear him over here.

Mr. WOOD. Speak a little louder, please, Mr. Hiskey.

Mr. RUSSELL. What is your present home address?

Mr. HISKEY. 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

Mr. RUSSELL. Under what name were you born?

Mr. HISKEY. Clarence Francis Szczechowski.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you spell that name, please?

Mr. HISKEY. S-z-c-z-e-c-h-o-w-s-k-i.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you have appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities upon a previous occasion; have you not?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. At that time you declined to answer pertinent questions on the ground that to answer might tend to incriminate you. In a report issued by the committee on September 28, 1948, it was stated that you had been a chemist engaged in chemical research on the SAM project which had to do with the development of the atomic bomb. It was stated in the report mentioned that you were ordered to active duty in the United States Army for limited military service on April 28, 1944. It was stated that you had in your effects a personal notebook which contained notes on the atomic-bomb project in Chicago, Ill.; that on the day you were called to active duty in the Army you met one Arthur Adams in Chicago, who was described in this report as a Soviet agent who had secured information relating to the atomic bomb.

The report states that you made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio, shortly after you were notified that you were to be inducted into the United States Army to meet with one John Hitchcock Chapin, a chemical engineer employed on the atomic project. It was stated in the report that you urged Chapin to meet with Arthur Adams and furnish him with information as to progress being made in the development of the atomic bomb.

It was stated in the report that at the meeting which took place in Cleveland, Ohio, in the hotel room of Chapin, you received a key from Chapin which you later gave to Arthur Adams in order that the key could be returned to Chapin at the time Adams met him, so as to assure Chapin that the person he was meeting was actually Arthur Adams.

It was stated in this report, Mr. Hiskey, that even the very fact that Mr. Chapin was in Cleveland was a secret within the Manhattan Engineering District project itself.

Mr. Hiskey, do you wish to confirm or deny the statements which have just been read to you?

Mr. HISKEY. On advice of counsel, I refuse to answer that question on the ground that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, what employee of the SAM project advised you that John Hitchcock Chapin was in Cleveland, Ohio, at the time you visited him in Cleveland during the latter part of April 1944?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend—

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Russell, I believe in order to make that question clear an explanation should be made as to what "SAM project" is.

Mr. RUSSELL. The SAM project can best be described by Mr. Hiskey. It is an abbreviation of three scientific words—"specific alloy"—do you recall what the designation was?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I never knew that there was any significance to the three letters.

Mr. RUSSELL. It was that part of the atomic project which was performed at the University of Chicago? That is true; is it not?

Mr. HISKEY. No; that is not true.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you describe what the project was—within any regulations? If it affects security, it had better not be described. But, according to the report which the committee has previously issued, the code letters "SAM" were taken as the first letters of words "substitute alloy material." They were purposely chosen to mislead outsiders as to the true purpose of the laboratory.

Mr. Hiskey, in a report to which I have just referred, it was stated that for a period of 5 months in 1941 you were employed as an associate chemist with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Aluminum Nitrate Plant, at Sheffield, Ala.; that after this employment you went to Columbia University, where you were engaged as an instructor from September 1941 until approximately September 1942. Did you proceed directly from Sheffield, Ala., to New York City at the time you secured employment with Columbia University?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, have you ever been in the State of California other than at the time you were en route to Hawaii in connection with Army duties?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). The answer is "No."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, at one time you were employed by the University of Tennessee; were you not?

Mr. HISKEY. That's correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. What was your official capacity during your employment at the University of Tennessee?

Mr. HISKEY. I was instructor in chemistry.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, while you were employed by the University of Tennessee, did you at any time ever attend any Communist Party meetings?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever pay dues to the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever attend a meeting of the central control commission of the Communist Party?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever assist any member or members of the Communist Party in the attempted infiltration of the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, do you know Paul Crouch, C-r-o-u-c-h?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, will you swear Mr. Paul Crouch as a witness?

Mr. WOOD. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. CROUCH. I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will you stand, please (addressing Mr. Hiskey)?

(Mr. Hiskey stood at the witness table.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, I ask you if you have ever seen this individual?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever attended any Communist Party meetings where this individual was present?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever known him as a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question—perhaps I will check with counsel.

(The witness, Mr. Hiskey, conferred with counsel.)

Mr. WOOD. You may be seated now, Mr. Hiskey, if you desire.

(Mr. Hiskey reseated himself at the witness table.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Are you acquainted with David Stone Martin?

Mr. HISKEY. I'm taking back my remark that I just made. I started to answer your last question, and I want to check with counsel on it.

Mr. RUSSELL. All right.

Mr. HISKEY. Would you give me the question again, please?

Mr. RUSSELL. The last one?

Mr. COLLOMS. Before the Stone Martin thing.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever known him as a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring further with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to degrade or incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Now, at this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question.

Mr. WOOD. Very well, Mr. Walter.

Mr. WALTER. What section of the Constitution gives anyone a right to claim immunity to answer a question on the ground it might degrade him?

Mr. COLLOMS. Are you asking that of counsel or the witness?

Mr. WALTER. I am asking the witness that question. You declined to answer on the ground it might degrade you. I would like to know what section of the Constitution you are now setting up.

Mr. HISKEY. Customary usage when invoking the fifth amendment.

Mr. WALTER. Customary where?

Mr. HISKEY. Well, I have to ask my counsel to answer that question for you, but I am told by him the customary usage in invoking the fifth amendment is to use the words "tend to degrade or incriminate me."

Mr. WALTER. I have heard that reason given for declining to answer a question on numerous occasions, but I do not know—and I have some knowledge of the Constitution—what section gives anyone the right to refuse to answer a question on the ground that it might be degrading.

Mr. HISKEY. May I ask counsel to answer?

Mr. COLLOMS. I will answer that if I may.

Mr. WALTER. No; I don't care to have you.

Mr. WOOD. There would be no objection, Mr. Attorney, to your conferring with your client if he desires to answer on your advice. (The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. HISKEY. Do you object to my using the word "degrade"? Is that what you want?

Mr. WALTER. No; I do not object to your using the word "degrade," but I do not like to have read into these proceedings excuses for not answering questions that are not bona fide or reasons that the Constitution has not provided for. And nowhere in the Constitution is the expression used that you and other witnesses who have testified before this committee have given as reasons why they would not answer a question.

Mr. HISKEY. Well, you recall we had this discussion before, and I dropped the word "degrade."

Mr. WOOD. You desire to drop it now?

Mr. HISKEY. Well, I have dropped it consistently. I may have inadvertently put it in before.

Mr. VELDE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question at this point.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Velde.

Mr. VELDE. How would your acquaintanceship with Mr. Crouch tend to incriminate you?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. WOOD. I was preparing to ask you how would it tend to incriminate you to answer whether or not you knew Kenneth May, the question that you were asked in executive session. Your answer at that time was that an answer to that question would tend to incriminate you; was it not?

Mr. HISKEY. That is correct.

Mr. WOOD. And would that be your answer to it now?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Could you explain to the committee in what manner it would tend to incriminate you and what reasons you have for so stating to say whether or not you know Kenneth May?

Mr. HISKEY. No; I refuse to answer that question, too, on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. WALTER. Who is Kenneth May?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question.

Mr. WALTER. How could your answering the question incriminate you if you do not even know who the person is that you are being asked about?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. WOOD. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, while in Knoxville, Tenn., or its vicinity, did you ever pay Communist Party dues to an individual named David Stone Martin?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you still hold the Reserve commission in the United States Army?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I do.

Mr. RUSSELL. Have you ever been a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, are you acquainted with the individual—

Mr. WOOD. Just a moment now. Are you through interrogating this witness [indicating Mr. Hiskey]?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, sir. We have some questions which we will have to ask him in executive session which were not asked heretofore.

Mr. NIXON. To ask Mr. Crouch you mean?

Mr. RUSSELL. Both Mr. Crouch and Mr. Hiskey. We have some questions pertaining to a matter at the university where he is presently teaching which I do not think should be asked in public session.

Mr. WOOD. Very well. Lay your foundation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, I will ask you whether or not you have ever met the individual who is sitting to the right of counsel at the witness table.

Mr. CROUCH. I have.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you tell the committee where you met him?

Mr. CROUCH. I met him in Knoxville, Tenn., during 1939 and 1940, at various Communist Party meetings, and at the homes of individual Communists.

Mr. WOOD. What name was he known by at that time?

Mr. CROUCH. I knew him as Professor Hiskey.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever know his first name?

Mr. CROUCH. I don't recall his first name.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever attend Communist Party meetings with him?

Mr. CROUCH. I have. On many occasions.

Mr. RUSSELL. Did you ever attend meetings of the central control commission of the Communist Party with him?

Mr. CROUCH. Not of the control commission. I have attended meetings of the central committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. In what location?

Mr. CROUCH. New York City.

Mr. RUSSELL. Was Mr. Hiskey known to you as a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CROUCH. Mr. Hiskey was known to me as an active member of the Communist Party.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, you have heard the testimony of Mr. Crouch that he knew you as an active member of the Communist Party. Do you wish to confirm or deny the testimony which Mr. Crouch has given?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, that is all the questions I have of Mr. Hiskey at the present time.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter, any questions?

Mr. WALTER. No questions.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. Where are you now employed? That was not clear to me.

Mr. HISKEY. Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.

Mr. MOULDER. What are your duties there?

Mr. HISKEY. Associate professor of analytical chemistry.

Mr. MOULDER. How long have you been so employed?

Mr. HISKEY. Three years.

Mr. WOOD. Any further questions, Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. No further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Nixon?

Mr. NIXON. I have no questions.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Velde?

Mr. VELDE. No questions.

Mr. WOOD. Do I hear a motion that the committee resolve itself into an executive session?

Mr. NIXON. May I ask the witness a question?

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Hiskey, under the Constitution, as you of course have been advised by counsel, you can refuse to answer questions on the ground that they will tend to incriminate you. The reason that this hearing was moved from executive into open session was that in executive session you followed the same line.

Now, the matters in the committee report which the chief investigator has read to you involve, at least in the minds of the members of the committee, rather serious charges, and I was curious as to whether or not, when you were employed in the atomic installations during the war period, at that time you did execute or sign any kind of loyalty oath to the United States. Do you recall whether you did or not?

Mr. HISKEY. There was a general personnel form which I filled out.

Mr. NIXON. Yes.

Mr. HISKEY. Which is about all that I can recall.

Mr. NIXON. You do not recall whether that involved the usual statement of loyalty to the Government or not?

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. NIXON. If you do not remember, it is all right. Say that you do not.

Mr. COLLOMS. I am just going to ask him whether he remembers or not.

(The witness conferred with counsel.)

Mr. HISKEY. I don't know specifically whether there was such an oath on there, but I wouldn't have any objection to taking such an oath anytime.

Mr. NIXON. That is what I meant. Well, here is your oath [looking at a document handed him by a staff member] when you became a second lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service. I guess it was in the Army.

Mr. WOOD. Present it to him, please.

(Mr. Nixon handed the document to Mr. Hiskey.)

Mr. NIXON. Do you recall having signed that when you went into the Army?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes. What's wrong with it?

Mr. WOOD. Is that your signature that is on it?

Mr. HISKEY. Oh, sure.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that that be made part of the record?

Mr. WOOD. I was just going to direct that it be made part of the record.

Mr. NIXON. This will be placed in the record, but for purposes of asking a question I would like to read from the oath:

I, Clarence Francis Hiskey, having been appointed a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter.²

Now, in the opinion of the members of the committee, having heard the charges which were involved in the committee's report of last year, the charges involved without any question reflected upon the matter of loyalty, because they reflected upon whether or not you were involved in turning over information to a foreign government in an unauthorized manner.

Now, my first question is: Do you believe that turning over atomic information to, shall we say, Arthur Adams or any other representative of the Russian Government would be a disloyal act?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I most certainly do.

Mr. NIXON. Did you turn over any such information?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer that question on the grounds —

Mr. NIXON. Can't you see the implication of your answer, Mr. Hiskey? You have indicated you have signed a loyalty oath to the Government of the United States. You said that you would be perfectly willing to execute one. You have said that it would be a disloyal act to turn over information. I asked you the simple question as to whether you did. A "No" answer to that question would indicate clearly you were completely loyal to the United States.

Now, I think that in the interest of the committee's investigations, you could answer "No" in the event you had not turned over information, and I would like to give you another opportunity. Did you, while you were attached to the atomic-energy installations, turn over information to any unauthorized person?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I still refuse to answer that question on the grounds that it will tend to incriminate me.

Mr. NIXON. But you would consider it to be a disloyal act for somebody to turn over such information; would you not?

Mr. HISKEY. I most certainly would.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Velde?

Mr. VELDE. Yes; I have some questions.

Mr. WOOD. Very well, Mr. Velde.

Mr. VELDE. Do you now consider yourself loyal to the United States Government?

Mr. HISKEY. I certainly do.

Mr. VELDE. You consider yourself a loyal American citizen?

Mr. HISKEY. I do.

² See appendix, p. 410, Hiskey exhibit 1.

Mr. VELDE. Do you bear allegiance to any other foreign country?

Mr. HISKEY. Of course not.

Mr. VELDE. Do you believe the principles of government of any other foreign country are better than our principles of government here in the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. No.

Mr. VELDE. Do you believe in the teachings of Karl Marx?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I refuse to answer any further along this line on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. VELDE. Have you ever studied the teachings of Karl Marx?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). Naturally, as a scholar, I have read widely.

Mr. VELDE. Now, do you believe in those teachings as being better teachings than our own United States Government?

Mr. HISKEY. Well, I don't know that Karl Marx specifically criticizes the United States Government.

Mr. VELDE. Do you believe that the teachings of Karl Marx are being put in practice by the Government of Soviet Russia?

Mr. HISKEY (after conferring with counsel). I don't know.

Mr. VELDE. How would you describe the Government of Soviet Russia today, Mr. Hiskey?

Mr. HISKEY. Communistic.

Mr. VELDE. Do you believe in all of the principles of our Federal Constitution?

Mr. HISKEY. I do.

Mr. VELDE. I know you especially believe in the fifth amendment to the Constitution.

That's all.

Mr. WOOD. It has been the previous action of the committee that photographs in the committee room in session should be prohibited. As far as the committee is concerned, the evidence of this witness is over. If there are photographers here that desire to take pictures at the moment, I will give them an opportunity to do so.

We will continue in executive session again.

(Thereupon, at 4:05 p. m., the hearing was continued in executive session.)

(The executive session was continued at 4:05 p. m., following open session.)

Mr. WOOD. Now, Mr. Counsel, is there anything else you have now?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Hiskey, are you acquainted with a student named Carmen M. Held at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes; I think I know of such a student.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does Mr. Held attend any classes which you teach at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute?

Mr. HISKEY. I think he was a student of mine in analytical chemistry a number of years ago.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you know whether or not he is the holder of a fellowship granted by the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. HISKEY. I wouldn't know that.

Mr. RUSSELL. Has he ever conferred with you regarding the fellowship granted him by the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. HISKEY. You are stating now that he holds one?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. HISKEY. Well, he doesn't confer with me about any—I mean he obviously didn't confer with me about that fellowship, because I would have——

Mr. RUSSELL. Known that he had?

Mr. HISKEY. Known of it—that I must have advised him, because I am a graduate adviser on registration. I am sure that I had contact with him that way if he's a student at the Institute.

Mr. RUSSELL. Were you ever designated as a supervisor of a fellowship student?

Mr. HISKEY. Of the Atomic Energy——

Mr. RUSSELL. Commission.

Mr. HISKEY. No, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. Are there further questions?

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter?

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Harrison?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Nixon?

Mr. NIXON. You say Mr. Held was a student of yours several years ago?

Mr. HISKEY. In the classroom, of course, yes.

Mr. NIXON. How long have you been teaching at Brooklyn?

Mr. HISKEY. Since 1946.

Mr. NIXON. And he was a student of yours in 1946 or 1947?

Mr. HISKEY. Rather early after I came there; yes.

Mr. NIXON. Just the one course as far as you can recall?

Mr. HISKEY. I am quite sure that it's only one course.

Mr. NIXON. And is he a graduate student there now?

Mr. HISKEY. He would have to be.

Mr. NIXON. He would have to be under the circumstances?

(Mr. Hiskey nodded assent.)

Mr. NIXON. And you have no connection with him in his work at the present time? In other words, there are no seminars or anything in which Mr. Held participates in which you are supervisor?

Mr. HISKEY. No. You see, I practically never see him. I mean that's all quite possible.

Mr. NIXON. Certainly. I just wanted the information.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Velde?

Mr. VELDE. No questions.

Mr. WOOD. That's all.

Mr. RUSSELL. That's all.

Mr. WOOD. Very well, Mr. Hiskey. You are excused.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would continue the subpoena indefinitely, subject to call.

Mr. WOOD. Subject to notification. Very well. Unless you are further notified to return on this subpoena you have, you may be excused until such notification.

(Discussion off the record.)

TESTIMONY OF PAUL CROUCH

(Mr. Paul Crouch, who had been duly sworn by the chairman in public hearing immediately preceding this executive session, was recalled as a witness.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, a few moments ago you made an identification of Clarence Hiskey as being an individual whom you knew as a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. CROUCH. That's correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. At that time you also said that you knew him as a member of the Communist Party during the years 1939 and 1940.

Mr. CROUCH. And to sometime in 1941. I don't recall the last time in 1941 I saw him.

Mr. RUSSELL. You also testified that you attended Communist Party meetings with him.

Mr. CROUCH. Yes. Branch meetings, district-committee meetings, and about two meetings of the central committee or national party conferences similar to central-committee meetings in New York.

Mr. RUSSELL. Could you tell the committee where these meetings were held in Knoxville?

Mr. CROUCH. These meetings in Knoxville usually were held at the home of Francis Martin. One meeting at which Mr. Hiskey was present was held at the home of David Martin. I can recall that well because of the circumstances, the particular circumstances surrounding it in which about 10 former members of the party, members of the TVA branch, had been called to a meeting in an effort to get them to come back in the party. Mr. Hiskey was present and joined me in an effort to persuade them to become active in the party again, but without success.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall actually having witnessed Clarence Hiskey pay Communist Party dues or did he ever pay them to you?

Mr. CROUCH. I have seen Mr. Hiskey on several occasions pay his dues to Francis Martin, who was the section organizer of the Communist Party in Knoxville through 1939, 1940, and 1941. He was carried on the books as a member-at-large, not attached to a branch, as were two or three other professors at the University of Tennessee, whose names I cannot recall. He paid his dues personally to the section organizer, Francis Martin, who in turn turned them over to me, together with other section dues.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you know whether or not Hiskey had any other name while he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. CROUCH. I do not. I never heard of any.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall the type of matters discussed at the Communist Party meetings in the vicinity of Knoxville?

Mr. CROUCH. Much of the discussion was centered around the efforts to revive the party in TVA, which received constant effort of the party. Also, the question of leaflets in connection with the international situation was discussed, and their distribution; and, in connection with Mr. Hiskey's work, the matter of party recruiting, the matter of mailing literature to professors of the university was discussed with him and other contacts in the university.

To the best of my recollection, there were two other members of the party on the campus whose names I cannot recall. He also co-operated with the work of the party at the Fisk campus in Nashville,

Tenn., and made several visits to Nashville at party conferences held there, at which about six professors at the University of Tennessee, including an Addison Cutler, one David Robeson, and some four others whose names I cannot recall were present.

Mr. WOOD. For the benefit of the record, what is Fisk University?

Mr. RUSSELL. Fisk University is the Negro educational institute in Nashville, Tenn. The president of Fisk University will undoubtedly appear before the committee in the near future in connection with the Paul Robeson matter—as a friendly witness, of course.

Mr. CROUCH. I would like to add that the two professors I mentioned there, a Professor David Robeson and Professor Addison Cutler, were both white professors.

Mr. RUSSELL. We have the name of one previous professor that you mentioned or one professor that you mentioned previously under the name "David."

Mr. CROUCH. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. You did not know his last name at the time.

Mr. CROUCH. I couldn't think of his name until I went through the yearbook. As soon as I saw the name "David Robeson," I knew immediately he was the one to whom I had referred to as David.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, you testified that you attended meetings of the central commission of the Communist Party with Mr. Hiskey.

Mr. CROUCH. Committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you describe the nature or purpose of those meetings?

Mr. CROUCH. These meetings were held in New York. Central-committee meetings are conferences called by the central committee on an average of about two or three times a year. They were held for the purpose of receiving general political reports from Earl Browder, who was then the secretary of the party, on the current line. And these meetings, in addition to the general political discussion and laying out tasks, were always accompanied and immediately followed by a large series of conferences on specific fields of work, such as work in the South, work among scientists, and so on. And the functionaries who were present were divided into these various committee meetings according to the fields of work in which they were engaged.

I saw very little of Mr. Hiskey there. His contacts and his work apparently had been entirely in connection with the scientific work headed by Marcel Scherer, who is the national head of Communist Party work among chemists, scientists, and so on, for more than 10 years. For perhaps, I would say, more than 12 years, to my knowledge.

Mr. MOULDER. How do you spell that name?

Mr. CROUCH. S-c-h-e-r-e-r.

Mr. RUSSELL. You have previously testified concerning Marcel Scherer's connection with the scientific unit of the Communist Party?

Mr. CROUCH. I have.

Mr. RUSSELL. We have considerable information on that in his previous testimony, and unless you want to go into it further we will drop it for the time being.

Mr. CROUCH, when you were in Knoxville, Tenn., did you ever have a post-office box?

Mr. CROUCH. I did.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall whether or not you had a coholder of the post-office address at that time?

Mr. CROUCH. I did not have a coholder, except that Francis Martin also used it, but the box was in the name of one Mr. Todd, who had previously been the section organizer of Knoxville before district headquarters were established there.

This box had been the section box when the district was elsewhere, at Chattanooga. So, when I moved to Knoxville and they moved the district there, I took over the box which had been obtained and was still in the name of Mr. Todd.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall his first name?

Mr. CROUCH. No; I do not.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you know the present location of Mr. Todd?

Mr. CROUCH. I do not.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall where Mr. Todd lived?

Mr. CROUCH. No. He had moved from Knoxville before I arrived.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall whether or not he lived on Broadway in an apartment?

Mr. CROUCH. Not of my personal knowledge.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Crouch, you produced yesterday a large number of documents which in part verify your connection with the Communist Party of the United States; did you not?

Mr. CROUCH. I did.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission that those documents be inserted into the record of this hearing.

Mr. WOOD. Without objection.³

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you tell the committee with any further information regarding your association with Clarence Hiskey?

Mr. CROUCH. Other than the fact that we had general discussions on efforts among the professors and so on, I went into his own field of work very little, since he was working independently, since this scientific work is independent of the ordinary jurisdiction of party organizers. The only think which I discussed with him in his work was the possibility of new recruits. He furnished names from time to time, as did other contacts. We had party literature mailed to them, and so on.

I didn't go into any extended discussion of his own field, figuring or knowing that was outside of my jurisdiction. This was a matter handled only by Marcel Scherer and by the apparatus for work among the scientists and chemists generally.

Mr. RUSSELL. Would you tell the committee who Kenneth May is?

Mr. CROUCH. Kenneth May, during the time I was in California, was the son of the dean of the university there, of one Dr. Samuel May. Kenneth May had joined the Communist Party, and at the time I was in California he was county educational director. He also held certain other assignments. Particularly, he was assigned to work with a special section existing on the campus of the University of California, directing this work under the personal direction of one Rudy Lambert, of the district bureau, who was in charge of all underground and illegal activities of the party in the State of California.

Kenneth May also and Lambert were assisted during 1941 in their work over an extended period by Marcel Scherer, who worked together with his wife, Lena Davis, who spent considerable time in California during that year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Do you recall the last time you saw Clarence Hiskey?

³ See appendix, pp. 411-424. Paul Crouch exhibits.

Mr. CROUCH. The last time I recall seeing Clarence Hiskey was at the home of Kenneth May at a housewarming party near the north side of Berkeley. Mr. May's wife's father had just presented them with a new home. There was a housewarming party there, at which my wife and I were present, at which Steve Nelson was present, and where Professor Hiskey was present. And, during the course of the evening, we sat down near the fireplace and had a discussion in connection with a successful party organization at the Shell Oil Development Co., where some kind of scientific research was going on and where the party had just organized a branch of about eight members, as I recall, and around that had organized a kind of what they call a mass organization, a CIO union; I believe the initials are F-A-E-C-T.

Marcel Scherer was there, was in California in connection with both the party's activities among scientists and he held some official position with the FAECT also. Marcel Scherer, however, was not, to the best of my recollection, present at this particular housewarming party.

This was in July, to the best of my recollection. The exact date could be established by checking the record of the transfer of title to Kenneth May's wife. But, to the best of my recollection, it was in July or August of 1941.

Mr. RUSSELL. You are certain that Clarence Hiskey attended that gathering?

Mr. CROUCH. I am, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL. Are there further questions?

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Walter?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Crouch, you say that you had frequent contacts with Professor Hiskey at the home of one Francis Martin?

Mr. CROUCH. That's correct.

Mr. WALTER. And the purposes of those conferences were to endeavor to prevail on certain of the TVA employees to rejoin the Communist Party?

Mr. CROUCH. That's correct.

Mr. WALTER. Do you know whether or not a list of those former members who dropped out is available anywhere?

Mr. CROUCH. I do not know whether a list is available of those who dropped out. The only names I can personally recall were those of David Martin and two other members whose names I have given the investigator for this committee and also the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of interviewing them personally.

Mr. WALTER. Thank you.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Harrison?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Moulder?

Mr. MOULDER. Two questions. At the meetings that you have referred to in which you participated and where Mr. Hiskey was present, did any officer or any member present at those meetings have any connection or represent the international organization of the Communist Party, or were there any foreign connections?

Mr. CROUCH. Only at the meetings in New York were there members of the highest officials, such as Foster and Browder, present. At the meetings in Tennessee, I was, as district organizer of the party, the highest-ranking party functionary present at district

meetings, both district meetings and branch meetings. There weren't any foreign representatives present in Tennessee.

Mr. MOULDER. Was there any correspondence or any connection whatsoever conducted with foreign representatives of any character?

Mr. CROUCH. Not in the district. At the central-committee meetings we had reports from the leading party officials, Browder and others, of what the viewpoint of the Communist International was. And we understood that those instructions were given to him by the representative of the Communist International in this country, who was referred to by Browder and others as Edwards. I never met this Edwards, this Communist International representative. He never addressed the convention. Only meetings with Browder and other officials outside. And I have no personal knowledge of the actual identity of this Edwards.

Mr. MOULDER. One more question. Was it the policy of the organization meetings to concentrate in solicitation of new recruits at points where there were Government projects or upon Government employees?

Mr. CROUCH. Yes. TVA, for example, was a concentration point for many years in the South. For example, it was in September 1939 when I first went to Knoxville as district organizer. However, I was present at many conferences in New York, central-committee meetings, with Ted Wellman, the previous organizer, and where Earl Browder personally attended and emphasized that the party should show off its full resources to concentrate in building the branch, the organization at TVA. And they expressed considerable pleasure; they felt they had made satisfactory progress—membership reaching a maximum, as near as I can recall, of about 20 to 25 members at Knoxville, Tenn., among TVA employees.

Mr. MOULDER. Were there any other points mentioned as to where they should concentrate their efforts to solicit recruits?

Mr. CROUCH. TVA was about the only major Government place that I can recall in the South. There were other concentration points. There was the concentration, for example, on the Black Belt among Negroes in Alabama. There was the concentration on certain key textile mills in North Carolina that were selected as concentration points.

Mr. MOULDER. That's all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WOOD. In the North Carolina situation that you refer to, to what extent did the infiltration of the Communist Party control the textile strikes in North Carolina that resulted in considerable violence and bloodshed?

Mr. CROUCH. To quite a marked degree. See, I came to North Carolina as district organizer in June 1934, just about 2 months approximately before that general strike, in around August or September. I can't recall the exact dates now. The Communist Party spent the months prior to the strike—knowing that it was coming—in getting their forces ready. The party members were particularly active in what was known as "flying squadrons," which moved from mill to mill, closing each mill in its path.

The greatest concentration of the Communist Party during the 1934 strike was at Concord, N. C., at Gastonia—well, not so much in Gastonia as around Charlotte, in Burlington and in Danville.

Mr. Wood. Did the Communist movement into that area precipitate these strikes, or were they already set up before the Communist movement got into them?

Mr. CROUCH. The strikes were called by the international officers, Francis J. Gorman primarily, without consultation at that time with the Communist Party. Later Francis J. Gorman was very close to the Communist Party. I visited him at his hotel room in Washington on many occasions, worked closely with him. But at the time he called the strike in 1934 he had no contacts with the party and was antiparty in his position. However, the Communists quickly assumed local leadership in such places as Concord and Burlington, N. C.

Mr. Wood. What I am trying to arrive at is this: There were acts of violence. I believe there was a police officer killed down there in one of those strikes. Is that true?

Mr. CROUCH. The police?

Mr. Wood. At Gastonia.

Mr. CROUCH. This was on a previous time. This was in 1929, and this was organized by the Communist Party. That's correct. The Gastonia 1929 strike was the initiative, execution, and everything done entirely by the Communist Party.

Mr. RUSSELL. That was the strike that Fred Beall participated in?

Mr. CROUCH. That was the strike in which I was also one of the organizers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, are you interested in further information on it? It is covered pretty well in the testimony of Fred Beall.

Mr. Wood. All right.

Mr. Velde?

Mr. VELDE. I am interested in your connections in San Francisco in that area. When were you out there, Mr. Crouch?

Mr. CROUCH. I was county organizer of Alameda County from April 1941 until January 7, 1942, if I remember the exact date. Near the end of December of 1941 the decision was made to remove me as county organizer and to bar me from all positions in the Communist Party, but this formally took effect on or about the 7th of January. I remained a short time, some months. I don't recall the exact number of months. I had paid dues occasionally, attended a few meetings, before I dropped out and left the party completely. I continued to live in Alameda County as a worker in defense industry, an employee of the United States Steel Products Co., until December 1944 or January 1945.

Mr. VELDE. You had left the party at that time?

Mr. CROUCH. Yes.

Mr. VELDE. When was it you quit the party?

Mr. CROUCH. I quit the party in 1942.

Mr. VELDE. You were succeeded by Steve Nelson as organizer for Alameda County?

Mr. CROUCH. That's correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. He has a 1943 membership card which they more or less forced on him.

Mr. CROUCH. The Communist Party sent a 1943 membership book to my home. Steve Nelson personally visited my home on many occasions trying to get me to return as a rank-and-file member, trying

to get me and my wife to return, but we refused. He sent a 1943 book which I kept, and I have turned this book over to the committee, which was minus any dues stamps.³

Again in 1946 and 1947, when I was engaged in doing union work in Texas and Florida, I was subjected to every conceivable pressure from the party to try to force me back into the party—unsuccessfully. The last effort was about November of 1947, when I received a note from one signed "Irving," from one I knew to be Irving Gold, a branch organizer there who had been assigned by the party to try to pressure me back in every conceivable way.

And in this note he said to attend a certain meeting at a certain place and date. He said, "This is your very last chance." Since that time, I haven't been annoyed by any further pressure efforts.

Mr. VELDE. You have probably been in Communist headquarters in Oakland many times; haven't you?

Mr. CROUCH. I don't recall being in Communist Party headquarters in Oakland since the first months of 1942. Of course, I worked in Communist Party there, had my offices in the headquarters in Oakland through 1941.

Mr. VELDE. Do you recall the names of the office force while you were organizer for Alameda County?

Mr. CROUCH. A George Seal was the administrative man who attended to sending out packages and mail and routine office work. The other staff there consisted of Charles Draslin, the county organizational secretary, and Kenneth May, educational director. Draslin, May, Seal, and I were the people on the party pay roll in Alameda County.

Mr. VELDE. Was Bernadette Doyle hired at the time?

Mr. CROUCH. Bernadette Doyle was very active in the Communist Party in the county. She was also head of some kind of front organization in the latter part of 1941.

Mr. VELDE. That was the Young Communist League?

Mr. CROUCH. No, no. It was some kind of mass organization; not a youth organization. On a State-wide scale. I do not recall the name of the organization. It was a party front, not like YCL. Then, as soon as I was replaced by Steve Nelson, Bernadette Doyle became county organizational secretary, working in the county office at Oakland about January of 1942.

Mr. VELDE. Are you acquainted with Karl Kahn?

Mr. CROUCH. No; I don't recall the name.

Mr. VELDE. You mentioned Lambert a while ago. Was that Louise Lambert?

Mr. CROUCH. Pardon me?

Mr. VELDE. Was that Louise?

Mr. CROUCH. No; Rudy. There were two of them. Walter Lambert, who was go-between for the party district bureau and the North American strike, and so on, and his brother Rudy Lambert, who headed the illegal and underground apparatus in the State.

Mr. VELDE. Were you acquainted with the staff in San Francisco in their headquarters there? That was on Haight Street, I think.

Mr. CROUCH. Yes. The county headquarters were in the same building as the district headquarters in San Francisco. The San Francisco County organizer during 1941 while I was in Alameda was

³ See Exhibit No. 2, testimony of Paul Crouch, May 6, 1949.

Steve Nelson, and when Steve Nelson was transferred he was succeeded there by Oleta O'Conner Yates.

Mr. VELDE. Do you remember any of the other Communists in the office at the headquarters in San Francisco on Haight Street?

Mr. CROUCH. Only William Schneiderman, district organizer; Louise Todd, the State organizational secretary. The office girls, I don't recall their names. Schneiderman's wife, Rose Schneiderman, sometimes worked in the State office, but usually she worked in another office, a kind of front organization. I don't recall the name of it. It was elsewhere in the city.

Mr. VELDE. I do not know whether any of this information has been brought out.

Mr. RUSSELL. We went into that pretty thoroughly.

Mr. VELDE. I just wonder if you know of any leading Communists in that area or any other area who have since quit the party and are now loyal Americans again.

Mr. CROUCH. No. I think that a predecessor of mine who had been expelled just before I arrived in Alameda County, who quit the party—I can't recall his name at the moment—

Mr. TAVENNER. You have given us the name.

Mr. VELDE. Well, that is all then. I have nothing further.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Counsel.

Mr. TAVENNER. At the time you quit the party in 1942, to what extent were the activities of the Communist Party so-called underground work?

Mr. CROUCH. During 1941, until the time of the invasion of the Soviet Union, all the entire party apparatus was maintained on what was virtually readiness to go underground at any moment. The party had discontinued issuing membership books and dues stamps, each of the branches merely keeping its own records. The county offices not keeping membership lists, and so on. Schools were being held. For example, from the first week of June we were holding a county school just across the line in Contra Costa County, where selected party leaders from all the sections were given instruction on how to store underground apparatus—that is, mimeographs—how to make duplicating devices—hectographs—in case even the mimeographs were not available. The party was divided into groups of five members, each with a captain, each of these groups to become a branch in case it went underground, and so on. Immediately after the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941, the party discontinued these precautions as far as the general activities were concerned, but it maintained this apparatus, if it were possible, in even stricter form as far as the scientific field was concerned.

For example, we had a special section in Berkeley of which, as far as I can recall, there were about 40 members. Now, this was guarded so closely that even through the fall, when the party was favoring aid to Great Britain and so on, I as county organizer was not permitted to know the names of the members of the branches. I was taken when I went to these branches. I was driven in a car. I don't know whose home I went to. Kenneth May, who was in charge of this work, usually drove me to the meetings. I spoke, made political reports, answered questions, listened to discussions, and left not knowing whose home I was in, not knowing the names of the people who

were present. And this section of about 40 members, as I can recall, was divided into a number of smaller branches. For example, there was the branch at the Shell Oil Development Co. of eight members. I don't know the names of any of the members of that branch. There was one branch that was composed entirely of Government employees in this section.

There were one or two branches composed exclusively of university professors and scientists and research workers. This work was all guarded with the greatest precautions at all times.

Mr. VELDE. Did you know George Eltenton? He was with the Shell Development Co.

Mr. CROUCH. I don't recall the name. I met the members of the party of Shell Oil, but I didn't know their names.

Mr. WOOD. The committee is adjourned until 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p. m., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, May 25, 1949.)

APPENDIX

Hiskey exhibit 1.—Oath of Office, Clarence Francis Hiskey upon his appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps, June 29, 1938.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 1.—Ticket of admission to the Ninth National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, at Madison Square Garden, Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, Sunday, June 28, 1936.*

Paul Crouch, exhibit 2.—Membership card, All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States section), New York branch, 1929, for Paul Crouch, rural delivery 1, Hays, N. C.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 3.—Card imprinted "Delegate to the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, May 30 to June 2, 1940, at the Royal Windsor, 69 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York City; No. 1; State, Tennessee."*

Paul Crouch exhibit 4.—Mimeographed letter from People's World Forum, 1125 West Street, Oakland, August 29, 1941, signed by Mrs. Wilhemine Loughrey, chairman of the forum.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 5.—Letter, on letterhead of the Communist Party, United States of America, national office, 35 East Twelfth Street, with post-office box 87, station D, New York City, dated April 10, 1941, "To Whom It May Concern," and signed "A. Benson, Assistant."*

Paul Crouch exhibit 6.—Handbill, anti-Hitler rally, Friday, November 7, 1941, 8 p. m., auspices East Bay Forum.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 7.—Minutes of the NEC Buro, November 28, confidential.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 8.—Leaflet announcing Workers School, 1723 Webster Street, Oakland, opening October 27.*

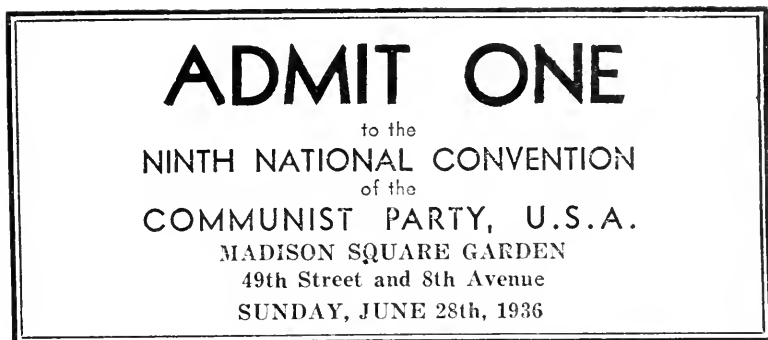
Paul Crouch exhibit 9.—Letterhead, Air Transport Local 503, Transport Workers Union of America, CIO, undated.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 10.—Daily Worker, Thursday, September 13, 1934, page 6.*

Paul Crouch exhibit 11.—Unidentified newspaper clipping.*

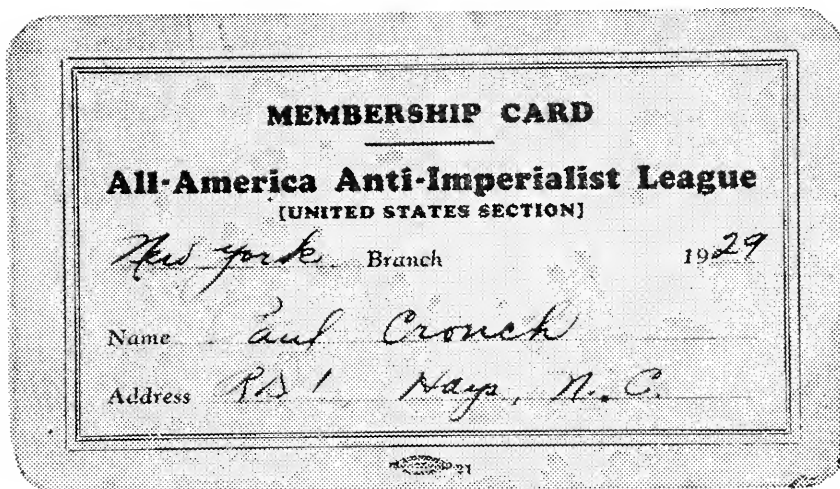
*Reproduced for the record.

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 1



209

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 2, FRONT



21

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 2, BACK



PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 3, FRONT

DELEGATE

TO THE NATIONAL

Nominating Convention

OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

MAY 30th to JUNE 2nd, 1940

at the ROYAL WINDSOR
69 West 66th Street, New York CityNo. 1

State

Tennessee

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 3, BACK

326



PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 4

PEOPLE'S WORLD FORUM
1125 West Street, Oakland

August 29, 1941

Dear Friends:

A discussion of "Japan and the International Situation" will be held at the People's World Forum, Hermanson's Hall, 1125 West Street (corner of West and Twelfth Streets), in Oakland at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, September 7th.

The speaker will be Paul Crouch, formerly editor of the magazine "New South." Following Mr. Crouch's address there will be a period for questions and discussion.

We extend to the members of your organization a cordial invitation to attend the meeting of the Forum, hear the address, and participate in the discussion which will follow it.

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Wilhelmine Loughrey
Mrs. Wilhelmine Loughrey,
Chairman of the Forum

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 5

COMMUNIST PARTY OF *U. S. A.*
NATIONAL OFFICE

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Chairman

EARL BROWDER
General Secretary

35 EAST 12th ST.—AL 4-2215P. O. BOX 87 STA. D. *New York City*

April 10, 1941

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to confirm the fact that Paul Crouch has been

employed by the Communist Party for several years.

Very truly yours,


Assistant

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 6

ANTI-HITLER RALLY

Friday, November 7, 8 p.m.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM BALLROOM

Oakland—12th and Fallon Streets

How America Can Defeat the Hitler Menace

WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN

State Secretary, Communist Party

CHAIRMAN: PAUL CROUCH

Stirring Films of the Red Army in Action

Our country—the entire world—is in danger! Our tasks: Mobilize the full power of our country in support of the Soviet-British military alliance. Establish real national unity in defense of the United States. Establish unity of American labor in the united national effort against Hitler. Mobilize the entire national economy for maximum production to crush Hitler and Hitlerism. Develop Labor's organized strength, initiative and activities for maximum production for National Defense. Abolish all race and national discrimination in employment in defense production. Expose and combat the pro-Hitler appeasement forces that are sabotaging production and national defense. Hitler threatens all civilization! Time is precious! We must act before it is too late! Failure to give full and immediate support to the Soviet Union and Great Britain would endanger the independence and national existence of our country! Hitler's aim is to conquer and enslave the entire world! He is already sinking our ships without warning. His agents in this country, the "America First," the Lindberghs, Hoovers, Hearsts, Norman Thomases and other fifth column Quislings, are trying to keep us blind to the danger until too late.

The 24th anniversary of the Soviet Union is of greater significance to the American people today than ever before. At this moment the heroic struggle of the Red Army is not only a fight for the defense of the Soviet Union but also of all democratic institutions throughout the world and the national independence of all countries, including the United States.

On its 24th anniversary the Soviet Union faces the powerful armies of Hitler, who has at his disposal all the economic and military resources of the European continent. The Red Army can defeat Hitler and remove the Fascist menace from the earth only if our country speeds up production and delivery of planes, tanks, guns, etc.; only if the United States aids Great Britain in opening a Western Front; only if all our economic and military resources are used at once in the cause of humanity and civilization against Hitler and Fascism. July 4th, the anniversary of the first modern democracy, is observed officially by the Soviet Union. Let us here observe the anniversary of the Soviet Union by taking the practical steps necessary for the defeat of Hitler—speeding production of armaments and rushing their delivery to the armies fighting Fascism IMMEDIATELY.

AUSPICES: EAST BAY FORUM



ADMISSION 20 CENTS PLUS TAX

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 7, PAGE 1

MINUTES OF THE NEC BUREAU, NOVEMBER 28.CONFIDENTIAL

PRESENT: Gannett, Shiffman, Shandler, Green, Woodward, Mates, Crouch, Pershing, Minor, Steuben.

Observers: Albertson, Daniels, Totherow, Pizer, Saunders.

AGENDA:

1. Polburo Report -- Steuben
2. Draft Thesis and Discussion on the YCI --- Steuben
3. Industrial Report -- Mates
4. New York Situation -- Green
5. Org. Matters.

PAUL CROUCH
EXHIBIT 7
May 24, 1949
(page 1)

1. POLEBURO REPORT.

- MOTIONS: 1. The NEC shall send out a political letter on the meaning of Bucharin's surrender.
2. That we have an immediate discussion on Negro work and the building of the Negro Workers League at the Next Bureau meeting and that we request Comrade Huiswood to be present them.

2. RESOLUTION AND DISCUSSION.

MOTIONS: 1. Immediately after the publication of the draft thesis we open a discussion thruout the League on the tasks of our League in line with the present situation in the country. The discussion shall take the following forms

a) Press -- with a page of the Young Worker to be devoted to the discussion from now until the Plenum. b) That we ask the Daily Worker to give us two columns twice a week for discussion articles. c) That a special weekly national bulletin be issued, to contain discussion articles. d) Each unit should set aside a special evening for discussion in the unit. 3) That we organize district conferences thruout the League before the NEC Plenum. The agenda of the District conferences to be as follows: 1) Report of NEC Rep. 2) Report of DO. 3) Discussion and election of a DEC. The conference shall be organized as follows: a) All DEC members and unit organizer shall attend the conference with a voice only. b) Two delegates to be elected from each unit. Modification as to the agenda can be taken up by the individual districts with the NEC. The District Conference shall take place on the following dates:

Boston	December 29
New York	" 29
Philadelphia	" 29
Buffalo	" 29
Pittsburgh	" 29
Cleveland	" 21
Detroit	" 20
Chicago	" 29
Superior	" 28
Minneapolis	" 21
Kansas	" 29
Seattle	" 29
California	" 21
Anthriscite	" 28
New Haven	" 29

All these dates are tentative and can be changed in consultation with the NEC. The New York, Chicago, and those district that have had conferences after the district conventions should not elect new DEC, but make additions if necessary.

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 7, PAGE 2

Buro Minutes, Nov. 28.Page 2.

2. That the Agitprop Department gets out an outline on the thesis for simplification for the membership.
3. That the YCI letter addressed to the CEC's of the League, together with the thesis be sent out and to be one of the basis for discussion.
4. That the entire discussion be directed by the Buro thru its secretariat,

All motions carried unanimously,

All other points referred to the next Buro meeting.

Fraternally submitted

John Steuben.

Acting Executive Secretary.

JS:L

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT S, PAGE 1

*announcing*WORKERS
SCHOOL1723 Webster st.
Oakland

Opening October 27th.

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 8, PAGE 2

C O U R S E S

First Semester, Oct. 27 to Dec. 19

THE WORLD TODAY - An introductory course covering major problems--democracy and dictatorship, crises, war, socialism, trade unions and political parties.

Tuesday, 8:00 - 9:30 p.m. - Thomas R. Farrell

Friday, 8:00 - 9:30 p.m. - Pat Miller

FUNDAMENTALS OF MARXISM - A basic course dealing with economic principles, imperialism, the state, Soviet Union, role of working class in anti-Hitler front.
(Prerequisite: World Today or equivalent)

Wednesday, 8:00 - 9:30 p.m. - Paul Crouch

POLITICAL ECONOMY I - An introduction to Marxist economics: capitalist production, value, profits and the struggle for better conditions. (Prerequisite: Fundamentals of Marxism or equivalent)

Friday - 8:00 - 9:30 p.m. - Kenneth May

TRADE UNIONISM - History, role and current problems of the trade unions, including such topics as strike strategy, labor unity, and political action.

Time to be arranged (Indicate preferences on blank)

THE NEGRO PEOPLE - History of the Negro people, their essential role in the struggles of the American people, national liberation, the fight for jobs, etc.

Time to be arranged (Indicate preferences on blank)

ADDITIONAL COURSES (either at the school or extension) will be arranged where a sufficient number request.
(See registration blank)

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 8, PAGE 3

THE WORKERS SCHOOL

The East Bay, with its growing labor movement, has need for an institution offering education designed to fit the needs of progressive workers and other who wish to participate more effectively in the struggle for a better world.

The Workers School offers systematic training in the theory, principles and program of the working class movement. The work of the school is based on the principles of scientific socialism.

Classes are open to everyone interested in the study of social sciences and current problems. They are led by teachers whose qualifications include not only sound theoretical training, but also practical experience in the labor movement.

Discussion, based on lectures and reading, forms the basis of the teaching method. Students will be given the maximum of individual attention.

A reading room and lending library will be available to students. Non-students may use these facilities for a fee of 50¢ a semester.

Tuition fee for each course (eight weekly meetings) is \$2, which must be paid at the time of registration.

The Workers School is beginning modestly. Its growth will depend on the interest and help of progressives in the East Bay. Gifts of equipment, books, and money are needed. Loans (repayable in tuitions) are solicited. Most important, the Workers School invites you and your friends to attend its classes--and to register immediately. (See over)

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 8, PAGE 4

REGISTRATION BLANK

Last Name _____ First Name _____

Address _____

Age _____ Sex _____ Organization _____

CourseDayFee paid

I am not taking any courses, but wish to register for
the use of the reading room and library (50¢ pd _____)

I wish to give _____ to help the school.

If additional courses were organized on the subjects
and at the times indicated, I would enroll:

World Today _____ Fundamentals _____

Current Events _____ Political Economy _____

Public Speaking and Parliamentary Law _____

American History _____ Labor History _____

Labor publicity and Journalism _____

Leaflet writing and production _____

History of the C.F.S.U. _____

The Soviet Union _____ Soviet Planning _____

Spanish _____ English _____

Dialectical and Historical Materialism _____

Return this blank with fees immediately to The Twentieth
Century Book Shop, 2475 Bancroft Way, Berkeley or 936
Broadway, Rm. 215, Oakland. (School premises open Oct.27)

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 9



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Transport Workers Union of America, CIO

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Brownsville, Texas

International Headquarters: 153 WEST 64th STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.



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R. E. BAKER, Vice-President
PAUL CROUCH, Secretary
LINO RAMIREZ, Treasurer

Executive Board Members

F. L. BAKER
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M. M. TORRES

PAUL CROUCH EXHIBIT 10

Page Six

Daily Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
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6 months, \$3.50, 3 months, \$2.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents, monthly, 75 cents.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1934

An Appeal to Troops

THE COMMUNIST PARTY and Young Communist League of District 16 have issued a joint appeal at Charlotte, S. C., to members of the National Guard stationed in the southern strike area to refuse to act as strikebreakers and to shoot down workers now on the picket line in the textile struggle. The appeal was made to the National Guardsmen as workers and farmers whose interests are the same as those of the underpaid and overworked textile strikers.

The appeal follows:

**"NATIONAL GUARDSMEN
REFUSE TO BE STRIKEBREAKERS!
DON'T SHOOT DOWN YOUR
FELLOW WORKERS!"**

"Fellow Workers in Uniform:

"When you joined the National Guard you had no thought of becoming strikebreakers. You did not join to protect scabs; to shoot down striking working men and women. But that is what the officers of the National Guard want you to do.

"All of you are workers and farmers, many of whom have been called off the picket line in one city and sent to another in the uniform of a soldier to **fight** against your fellow workers.

"True, you may not be called upon to shoot down your own father, or your brother, but you may be ordered to fire on textile workers whose sons in the National Guard are in your home town under orders to fire on your own father, brother, sister or friend.

"This is no exaggeration. The danger is a real one. Many strikers have already been murdered in South Carolina and Georgia.

"Some of you are not textile workers. You may be furniture or tobacco workers. You may be farmers. But if you should help crush this strike, which is a fight for the very right to live, you will be helping to drive the entire working class to a lower living standard.

"You may not intend to actually shoot workers. But the strikers cannot read your minds. Your very presence with rifles, bayonets and machine guns is intended to frighten and intimidate the strikers, to prevent mass picketing and drive the workers back into the mills under unbearable conditions and starvation wages.

"You should immediately refuse to act as a strikebreaker! Tell your officers you will not shoot down striking workers!

"Quit being used against the strikers! Join with the strikers on the picket lines and help prevent scabs from entering the mills!"

Communist Party of U. S. A.,
Young Communist League,
District 16, Charlotte, N. C.

Fear to Jail NMU Utah Head at Meeting of 1,500

Coal Output Zero; Seabs Armed With Rifles;
Picket Lines Re-established As Miners
Face Terror With Determination to Win

HELPER, Utah, Sept. 4.—Armed deputies here yesterday were prevented from arresting Charles Gwynn when he spoke at a mass meeting of 1,500 workers in Helper Public Park on the strike led by the National Miners Union. The deputies did not dare to make an arrest, though warrants are

out for Gwynn, Charles Whetherbee and Paul Crouch on the charge of criminal syndicalism.

Coal production here is practically zero despite the fact that seabs are imported and go to work armed with rifles and wearing deputy sheriff's badges.

Picket lines were established Monday morning, and the miners are preparing for a determined and militant resistance to the attacks of the armed guards.

Several members of the UMWA were fired for refusal to become armed mine guards.

The general strike call and leaflets and the "Carbon County Miner," official organ of the NMU here, were printed and effectively distributed in every mining camp despite the efforts of armed deputies to stop their circulation.

The strikers' ranks are unbroken. Wholesale evictions of miners is going on without even the usual legal formalities.

There is an urgent need of tents and funds for food and defense.

The National Guard is now camped within five miles of Carbon County, the storm center of the strike.

There is a countywide school strike against the use of teachers as armed thugs, also demanding free tuition and books.

Around 10,000 miners are striking in Utah and New Mexico. Martial law has been declared in the New Mexico coal fields. The strike began here when the operators broke the agreement they had originally entered with the NMU.

Vote to Continue Strike

GALLUP, New Mexico, Sept. 4.—One thousand miners voted to continue their strike despite martial law which has been declared in Carbon County. General Wood, National Guard head, told the miners at a meeting with a committee of the strikers that they would be permitted to picket. All meetings, however, are prohibited, as the decree says not more than three people can congregate at a time.

In groups of three, six hundred pickets marched past the Gambleco Mine, the largest in New Mexico.

Early Thursday morning they were driven away at the point of bayonet on the order of General Wood. When the miners demanded to see him they were told "he is not at home."

A mass meeting of miners was held across the state line from Gallup, 21 miles away.

Relief committees are being smashed by the National Guard in an effort to drive the men back into the mines.

Local NRA officials have canvassed the town and told business men not to donate food or supplies to the strikers because they are striking "against the spirit of the NRA."

Anna Starkovsk, chairman of the relief committee, reports strikers' families totally without food. Unless relief is rushed immediately some of the miners face starvation. Funds should be sent for relief immediately to Box 218, Gallup, New Mexico. Food should be sent directly to Relief Headquarters, 523 Princeton, Gallup, New Mexico.

Protests Pour In on Utah Officials from Penna. Miners

Call United Front Meet
Today in N. Y. for
Workers' Rights

NEW YORK—Protests from the Pennsylvania coal fields are pouring in on Sheriff Bliss of Helper, Utah, and on Governor Seligman of New Mexico, and Governor Blood of Utah against the armed attacks on striking miners, led by the NMU.

Mathho Soldo, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the NMU, in Co., Pa., sent a message of protest. Local 126 of the NMU, through its secretary, John Hartus, also sent a protest.

On Wednesday, at 2 P.M., there will be a united front conference at 4 West 12th St. to plan a nationwide protest against the terror in the Utah and New Mexico mine strike, as well as to organize united front action of all workers to prevent the workers' rights against the offensive of the bosses under the NRA.

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